

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable consideration of this application in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

The Advisory Action dated June 25, 2007 states that there is nothing to suggest that the minor amounts of organic coloring material would have had a negative effect on the prior art compositions or the composition of the instant invention.

The negative effects caused by adding organic coloring material include (1) a decrease in laser marking properties, (2) a decrease in wetproof reliability and (3) blocking of external light. For example, those negative effects (1), (2) and (3) are discussed in JP-A-9-8178 (paragraph 0003), JP-A-11-60904 (paragraph 0004) and JP-A-2004-156052 (paragraph 0002).¹ Even a minor amount of organic coloring material would have had those negative effects on an epoxy resin composition.

In addition, Applicant restates hereafter the arguments filed on December 21, 2006.

The Office Action dated September 21, 2006 stated that although JP '439 (JP 2002-348439) and JP '747 (JP 2001-247747) do not explicitly disclose a resistivity range of $1 \times 10^4 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or more but less than $1 \times 10^7 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$, this would have been an inherent property because JP '439 and JP '747 satisfy all of the material limitations set forth in the instant invention (Office Action dated September 21, 2006 at page 3, paragraph 5 and at page 5, lines 14-16). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Carbon precursors may have various values of resistivity. For example, a carbon precursor described in JP '439 has an electric resistivity of $1.3 \times 10^{10} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (JP '439 at paragraph (0013)), and carbon precursors described in the present application have electric resistivity of $1 \times 10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (Substitute Specification at page 10, Table 1, at page 14, line 19, at page 15, line 3), $1 \times 10^4 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (Substitute Specification at page 14, line 5), $1 \times 10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$

¹ Those references and the corresponding computer generated translations by Japanese Patent Office are enclosed herewith.

(Substitute Specification at page 14, line 19), $1 \times 10^{10} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (Substitute Specification at page 16, line 6), $1 \times 10^9 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (Substitute Specification at page 16, line 16-17) and $1 \times 10^8 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (Substitute Specification at page 16, line 27 though page 17, line 1). Thus, the resistivity of the carbon precursor is not an inherent property.

Instead, JP '439 describes that a carbon precursor has an electric resistivity of $1.3 \times 10^{10} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (JP '439 at paragraph (0013)). Thus, JP '439 does not disclose that the carbon precursor has a specific electric resistivity of $1 \times 10^4 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or more but less than $1 \times 10^7 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$. Further, JP '747 also does not describe that the carbon precursor has a specific electric resistivity of $1 \times 10^4 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or more but less than $1 \times 10^7 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$.

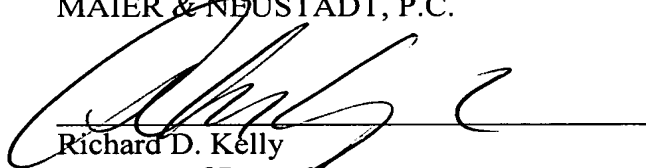
Thus, JP '439 and JP '747 fail to teach "the carbon precursor having a specific electric resistivity ... of $1 \times 10^4 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or more but less than $1 \times 10^7 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$," as recited in Claim 1.

Accordingly, independent Claim 1 patentably distinguishes over JP '439 and JP '747. Therefore, Claim 1 and the pending Claims 2-4 and 6-8 dependent from Claim 1 are believed to be allowable.

In view of the discussions presented above, Applicant respectfully submits that the present application is in condition for allowance, and an early action favorable to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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